

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. F. ROBERTS.

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THIS publication is the successor of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1836.

We continue in this day's paper the very able article from *Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry*, on the cultivation of the beet root and the extraction of sugar from it, and bespeak for it an attentive perusal. The subject on which it treats is one of stirring interest, and is awakening the deepest concern in many states of the Union.

There is a very general complaint in this part of the state, that the late potatoes have come up badly. Although the loss of seed and disappointment in this most estimable crop cannot now be avoided, or wholly repaired, we would recommend to all whose potato crop may have thus partially failed, to drill *turnip seed* on the potato rows wherever that plant has not come up, and when the young turnips are of sufficient size, to thin them out to 12 inches. By this means they may make up for much of the loss of the potato crop, as the turnips pushed forward as they will be by the manure in the potato rows will grow to immense size. In fact, we hold it to be the imperative duty of every farmer, under present prospects, to occupy every available foot of ground he may have in the cultivation of turnips, as it is the only chance he will have for making up for his disappointments past and to come, during the present season.

The last number of the *Passion Flower* fully sustains the good opinion which its accomplished authoress had won of the public. Its readings are as tasteful as instructive, and breathe a purity of morals and fervor of religious sentiment, which must commend it to every reader competent to appreciate superior talent directed by genius and enlivened by classic allusions.

We observe by a notice in Thursday's *American*, that Geo. H. Calvert, Esq., has retired

from his post as one of the editors of that excellent paper, and that his place has been supplied by Francis H. Davidge, Esq.

While we regret that the editorial corps, by the retirement of Mr. Calvert, has lost the services of a gentleman and a ripe scholar, we congratulate the editors and proprietors of the *American*, that they have been able to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by a gentleman whose varied learning, correct judgment, and refined taste, peculiarly fit him to assume the chair so lately and so ably occupied by his predecessor.

We have received a number of the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, a very neat and well filled semi-monthly periodical, published at Poughkeepsie, New York, by the proprietors of the 'Telegraph.' Its mechanical execution is of superior order, the paper on which it is printed is beautiful, and the selected as well as editorial matter evince the possession of good taste and grasp of thought in the editors. Nor should we omit to mention that the matter is of a character calculated to amuse and instruct, while its influence cannot fail to improve the morals.

We cheerfully comply with the request of the publishers to act as agent, and will forward the name of any person wishing to become a subscriber with pleasure. The subscription price is but one dollar per year.

Extract of a letter from Cecil county.

The entire failure of the wheat crops, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has made the farmers look very gloomy. The prospect for corn seems not to be much better. Some farmers assert, they will make but half a crop; others, that unless it rains very speedily, not even that will be made. The season has been remarkably dry, the worst possible weather for corn. Unless we have some plentiful showers there will be a complete failure.

We feel that we should be remiss in our duty were we to publish the above without, again, advising our agricultural brethren, not to let the occasion pass, without putting in an extra quantity of *Turnips*. Whether the corn crop be as bad as apprehended or not, a large supply of this fine root is always found to contribute to the comfort of a farmer's household and stock.

Economy among farmers is required by the times.

FOUR HOURS AT CLAIRMONT NURSERY.

We spent part of a day last week at the residence of our senior proprietor, and while we were delighted with the results of his well directed and judicious labors, we could but regret that our occupation had precluded us from the pleasure of inspecting his fields ere the scythe and the cradle had deprived them of their respective crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass.—By viewing the masses of each, however, and drawing somewhat upon our imagination, we were enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of what must have been the beauty of the scenes presented by those respective fields, when proudly waving their burthens to the breeze. To us there is no sight so acceptable—no spectacle so ravishing—as a luxuriant field of growing vegetation. In it we behold all the elements necessary to impart to our mind pleasurable emotions on the one hand, and to inspire us with gratitude on the other. But although we did not view Clairmont at those periods which would have lent so much interest around, still there was enough to satisfy the most fastidious. In viewing the well filled ricks of timothy and clover, our credulity was taxed to conceive how it were possible that so much hay could be mowed from so small a farm—the entire limits of Mr. Sinclair's farm, wood and all, is but 178 acres, and upwards of 20 acres is occupied in his Nurseries, and perhaps five in his orchard. Notwithstanding this tax upon his cleared land, his crop of Hay this year is at least 60 tons, and while we are mentioning this fact, so creditable to his industry and talents as a farmer, we would remark that we have scarcely ever seen timothy cured so completely to our liking as his is. The season to be sure was propitious to hay-making, there being dry weather the whole time of cutting and curing. But the peculiar excellence of his hay, owes as much to his careful pains-taking manner of drying it, as to any other circumstance. He is particularly attentive to preserve it alike from rain and dew, so that when made it retains all its fragrance and much of its greenness, qualities which while they are pleasing to the eye, render the provender particularly grateful to the palates of the animals which consume it. In opening the hay in the ricks, our senses were refreshed by the

delightful aroma exhaled,—and we involuntarily exclaimed, this is indeed, new-mown hay.

The crops of Wheat and Rye, judging from an inspection of the stacks, were not good, the heads of the latter were especially defective, being in numerous instances unfilled with grain, in the proportion of four-fifths.

Mr. Sinclair showed us a sample of the *Shot* wheat which he raised from the seed obtained last fall, and we were surprised to find that it was no more like the original "than Hyperion to a Satyr." It had indeed degenerated into a very sorry concern.

His crop of oats is surpassing fine, and has well rewarded him for all his labor and pains bestowed.

It may not be amiss here to state a fact, which appears to us to be worthy of note. The Rye which grew upon a field which had been manured was very far superior to that raised upon one which was thin.

Mr. Sinclair's corn looks well, having thus far withstood the drought without material injury, and should the season be auspicious, will doubtless yield a good crop.

His late potatoes have come up much better than we had believed it possible, judging from the long continued drought.

In a part of the ground allotted to his turnips, we observed he had drilled in the seed, and it is no flattery to say that his soil was in most excellent tilth. Mr. S., by the way, prefers that mode of culture for turnips, believing, and with great propriety too, that they require working, which cannot well be effected when sown broadcast.

His piggery deserves and must receive a passing notice. We found therein, breeders, and their respective progenies, of the following sorts, the *Barnitz*—the *thin rhind*—the *Mackey*—and a cross of the *Parkinson*—our partiality lies with the *Barnitz*, though each of the others have their admirers.

Let us pass from the farm and its productions to the Nursery, for there too is much to interest the lovers of good things. His assortment of apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, nectarines, quinces, walnuts, grapes, and indeed, almost every other kind of fruit, is as varied as choice: nor do we recollect ever to have beheld a nursery whose rich foliage gave stronger evidences of thrift.

The shade and ornamental part of his nursery is as ample in its supply as it is diversified in kinds. There you may find the stately *Alianthus*, which, from its singular beauty, has been called *the tree of Heaven*. It is a tree of very rapid growth,

the leaves are pinnate, and when of full size, from three to four feet in length. The *Silver-leaved poplar*, with its gorgeous foliage, greets the eye of the visitor and renders it at once a favorite, whether he desires it to decorate his lawn or simply for shade; for, from its quick growth, it is desirable alike for the one location as for the other. The *Button wood* tree, which, from its upright growth and enormous size, is so happily suited for the lawn—the *horse chesnut*, with its party coloured flowers, and large dark green foliage—the *catalpa* with its round head, ample, cordate bright green leaves and attractive clusters of flowers—the *Linden* with its pyramidal form, round head and odor emitting blossoms—the elm of several varieties—the *Honey locust*—the yellow locust—the *Magnolia*, with its odor distilling blossoms—the larch, so celebrated for the durability of its wood and beauty of its foliage—the sugar-maple—the mountain ash—and a hundred other kinds of ornamental trees, are all there to be found in perfection.

Before we pass to another department of the nursery we would say a word or two upon the subject of the *Yellow Locust*. This tree, so valuable for ship-building is becoming comparatively scarce on our seaboard, and, therefore, daily increasing in value. Would it not then be well for all land-holders convenient to navigation or seaports, to cultivate this invaluable tree, for timber. If grown in congenial soil, in twelve years, we are told, a tree would be worth \$5 at a low estimate. In what then, we would ask, could a field be more profitably occupied? We ask the question and leave it to our readers to profit by it.

In the *Flower* department although Mr. Sinclair's assortment is not as extensive as some others, it is choice and select, having paid more than ordinary attention in getting the best sorts of most of the desirable kinds. But though this remark is proper in the general sense, there is one exception which reflects no less credit on his taste than it does on his discernment, and attention to the public wants. He has been peculiarly fortunate in getting together a large and elegant collection of the most approved varieties of the *Dahlia*, and the surpassing beauty of the bloom of flowers of every tint and hue, now to be seen there, will bear us out in the assertion that the amateur who may visit Clairmont, will find little to desire that he cannot there obtain. He has been unwearied in his attention to this delightful exotic, and has culled from every quarter within his reach, all that is valuable and worthy of admiration—besides

which, he has himself propagated several new varieties of exquisite beauty;—and it is but doing him sheer justice to say that he will be able to gratify any reasonable demands which may be made upon him. This flower, so deservedly popular, appears to have found a congenial soil and atmosphere at *Clairmont*, and we think his skill and perseverance will tend greatly to increase the favor in which it is now held.

"But though last, not least in our affections," we must not omit to mention his assortment of *Mulberries*. His stock of the *Morus Multicaulis*, and *Morus Alba*, or *White Italian Mulberry*, is large, and the healthful and vigorous growth of the plants, will not fail to commend them to purchasers the coming season.

In various directions of our country we are pleased to find that the Silk culture is eliciting the most intense interest. Almost every mail brings us fresh intelligence in corroboration of this gratifying fact. We say gratifying fact, because we sincerely believe, that there is no other branch of human industry that can compare with it in the degree of its benefits, and the magnitude of its profits. While we thus believe and feel, we are not a little delighted to find that our old friend Sinclair has placed himself in a condition to meet in part the demand which the ensuing season will doubtless bring forth.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

THE GAPES IN CHICKENS.

MR. E. P. ROBERTS:—I presume, it will be allowed, there are hundreds of dollars sunk every year in Maryland and elsewhere, by the loss of young turkeys and chickens, by what is commonly called the *gapes*. I lived three years in the country; the first year I had no disease among my fowls. I turned out near forty fine pullets, thinking the next summer to live well on chickens, and send some to market; but the *gapes* killed all my chickens, and the summer following I did not raise a dozen. Nothing that I could do would cure them. My neighbors were in the same situation, with the exception of one, whose wife had coops made and carried away from the house and barn, some distance in the fields; she succeeded in raising from 3 to 300. However I removed to Baltimore, and being fond of chickens, got me two Banty hens and a Rooster, this spring; the two hens hatched 17 fine chickens, more thriving ones I never saw; when about 3 or 4 weeks old, they all took the *gapes* and 14 died; the 3 that lived, had the disease but lightly. The first twelve which died were thrown into the commons: when the 13th died, I picked it up to throw out, but I concluded I would see what could ail the wind-pipe, and took out my penknife and opened the neck of the chicken, so that I could see the wind-pipe from one end to the other, I discovered the pipe was nearly full of something, which I could see; I then, with the sharp point of my knife, opened

the pipe from end to end, and with the point lifted out six small fishing worms, all alive, which crawled about, and on examining the 14th chicken there were seven in its windpipe. This kind of worm is among the dirt that collects, and is swept up, and thousands of them are to be found in barn and stable yards. This worm is smaller than four common fishing worms, and appears in colour of a brownish yellow hue, and has a sort of dull yellow ring around its head—has a bad smell, yet fish bite best at this kind of worms.—All chickens kept from yards of dwellings, barns, and stable yards, out in the short grassy fields will never have the gapes, because those worms are never there for the hen to scratch up. I hope the farmers and all who raise chickens and turkeys, will attend to this matter, and would suggest to those of them who may have chickens die with the gapes to examine for themselves.

WM. W. WAITE, Sr.

I presume those that get over the gapes, never have more than one or two in the wind-pipe.

THE CROPS. &c.

EARLY CORN.—We received on Monday last, a few roasting ears of early corn, at the hands of Mr. Henry A. Oudinot. He informs us that it is a species of corn, denominated *Black Hawk*, which we think is not generally known by this appellation. Also, that it was raised within the short period of six weeks in his own garden.—Mr. Oudinot is entitled to praise for his success in producing the earliest corn in our borough. As early as a week before this, he informs us, he had corn on his table.—*Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Pa.*

The crops of small grain in Muskingum county will yield more than an average aggregate of grain, for though perhaps not generally quite so heavy as last year, more was sown. Farmers in some neighborhoods complain much of the depredations of the grub worm upon their corn. Corn crops generally are not as fine as we have seen.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette.*

FAMINE.—Our citizens are occasionally notified of the scarcity of grain, and the consequent inconvenience to the poor. We notice that there was a large sale of rye in New York on Friday, and as it was imported from Europe, it might be fair to expect that the quantity would serve to supply, in some degree, the deficiency resulting from the general failure of the crops, and thus keep down the price of bread. The following notice of the sale will show the account to which the produce of the grain is to be charged:

RYE.—Yesterday, 24,000 bushels of Dutch Rye was sold at a dollar. It was taken by several distilleries who united in the purchase. We seldom record so large a transaction.

The fact, however, that Rye can be imported and sold for a dollar per bushel, will remove the fearful apprehensions of many of our citizens.—*U. S. Gazette.*

WHEAT.—There has been very little in market, the weather having been too damp and wet to enable the farmers to get it out. The price in this market is nominally \$1 25 for Red, and \$1 30 for White. But few sales making—the

farmers being unwilling to take that price, and the purchasers not disposed to advance. In Richmond, little has yet been done in the article, though sales of small quantities have been made as low as \$1 30.—In Petersburg, the Intelligencer says:

The price of Wheat continues unsettled; none which can be called merchantable has as yet appeared—the few neighboring crops now delivering only weigh 51 lbs. to 55 lbs. to the bushel—they being from \$1 25 to \$1 50 as in quality.—Very prime would command a high price; from present appearance very little if any such can be expected in our market, nor will the quantity exceed one fourth of an average crop.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Berks County Journal, in noticing the signs of the times says:

"The weather has been favorable, however, for vegetation, and the summer crops are luxuriant beyond all expectation. The Oats was never better. The same remark applies to the Corn, except where injured by the worm. The second crop of Hay will be little inferior to the first, and the Buckwheat promises to be abundant.—There seems to be no danger of a famine in the country, though wheat and rye will bear good prices during the coming year.

We may add that large demands upon the grain of the middle and Southern States, will be made from New England. Rye in that section of the country, has afforded a poor return; and Indian Corn, though much helped in prospect by the warm weather in the first week of this month, is still backward and unpromising; and may be almost entirely cut off by an early frost.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE CROPS.—Accounts from almost every quarter represent the late freshets to have been unexampled in number and very destructive in their effects. The crops of Cotton, Rice, Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, in the Southern and Western States have been much injured. The crops of Cotton and Wheat throughout the United States will be greatly diminished, in consequence of the season, the freshets, and the depredations of the fly. These articles may, therefore, be expected to be high next year. The Lexington Union States, that the lower section of the James River Canal through the mountain is almost entirely destroyed, and that the upper section is greatly damaged. It is thought that 100,000 dollars would hardly repair it. The James River has been very high—the bridge at Lynchburg was partially damaged—a quantity of salt, sugar, &c. left in the cellars at Richmond, and the low grounds generally had been injured. The New York Canals, also, received considerable injury.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

THE GROWING CROPS IN THIS VICINITY.

The Corn crop although unpromising in the spring, in consequence of too much wet, at this time bids fair to be the most abundant we have had for years. The Tobacco crop also promises well. Rains have been frequent and plentiful, so far throughout the summer.

The accounts from every quarter of the country agree that the deficiency in the wheat crop is without a parallel for the last ten years. In some

sections a fourth, in some a third, and in others a half of a crop will be made. An average crop will not be made any where in the wheat growing region, so that economy and carefulness must be used by the farmer to make both ends meet.

The corn crop in lower Virginia, is said to be very fine; also in the valley. So that with an abundant oat crop, the people of Virginia at least can make out to live.—*Danville (Va.) Reporter.*

HARVEST IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Boston Courier referring to the late English papers, says: "The harvest, it is said, will be abundant. The weather for the last fortnight, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, had been all that the farmer could wish. The copious rains, which succeeded to the drought of the early part of June, had rendered the crop of hay an average one. The accounts in the provincial papers are very favourable, and the only drawback from the rejoicing consequent upon the prospect of a fruitful season, is the state of the Potato crop, in which there seems likely to be a partial failure in some parts of England and Scotland, and a total one in Ireland. The cause of this failure is not stated."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Judge Strong, in a recent case in our Common Pleas, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence, to run half of the same on the lot of the neighboring owner—but that it must be wholly on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an action of trespass for cutting a ditch in a meadow land, for the purpose of a fence; it appears that the defendant in this case cut some five feet wide on each side of the line, which constituted the boundary between him and the plaintiff, and the Judge in his charge enforced upon the jury that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of an adjoining owner justified; but that those constructed half on one side and half on the other, must be constructed by mutual consent; otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable, are not unfrequent in our courts of justice.—*Northampton Courier.*

TRANSPLANTING IN AUTUMN.

We have observed that many cultivators are afraid to remove a tree in autumn until the leaves have either dropped or turned yellow; but we can assure them that unless the weather be very dry, they may begin with great safety, as soon as the sun has crossed the line. We have seen a cherry tree of a good size, in full leaf, and very green,—transplanted exactly at that period, and we have never seen any trees that succeeded better.

We would remark, however, that it was only removed about 30 rods, and the fibrous roots had no opportunity to wither.

We are satisfied that trees transplanted early in autumn, are likely to do better than those that are removed late in the season. The roots will begin to grow, and derive the nourishment from the soil, which protects them, if in any degree

tender, against the severities of winter, and in all cases where the *spongioles* can be preserved fresh and uninjured,—but more especially where a considerable portion of the earth can be removed with the roots. The leaves should be carefully retained so that the elaboration of the sap may continue without interruption.

Where the roots have to remain for any considerable time out of the ground, however, we think it would probably be best to remove the leaves entirely. We once took up a pear tree in autumn, more than a fortnight before the sun crosses the line, which was wholly deprived of its leaves, and kept about ten days unplanted, without its sustaining the least injury. We supposed it did better from losing its leaves, because the office of these, is to expose the sap to the air and light,—a process which exhales a great quantity of water; and as a constant draft towards the leaves is maintained, and as a corresponding supply can be derived from the roots, we think the effect of the leaves must be partially exhausted the sap. This reason accords with the practice of some nursery men who remove the leaves from scions in order to preserve them from withering.

[From Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT, AND THE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM IT.

(Continued.)

ON THE CONCENTRATION OR EVAPORATION OF THE PURIFIED JUICE.

As soon as the bottom of the evaporating vessel is covered with juice, the fire is kindled, and ebullition is produced as speedy as possible,—the juice which continues to flow from the clarifying boiler supplying the loss occasioned by evaporation.

When the boiling juice marks 5° or 6° (=1.036 to 1.044) of concentration, a portion of animal charcoal is thrown in, and this is continued, the quantity being gradually increased, till the juice is concentrated to 20° (=1.131.) Sixty pounds of Charcoal are used in this manner, for a quantity of juice equal to from 422 to 475 gallons.

After having brought the liquor to the twentieth degree of concentration, the boiling is continued till the sirup marks 27 or 28° of the hydrometer, (=specific gravity of 1.231 to 1.242.) The sirup being mixed with animal charcoal, requires to be filtrated. This operation, as it is usually performed, is very tedious, and sometimes becomes impracticable; the consistency of the sirup is increased two or three degrees by cooling, and the pores of the filterer becoming, in a short time, obstructed by the finely divided charcoal, the thickened liquor can no longer pass through them.

To obviate these inconveniences I place a large willow basket over a boiler: into the basket I put a coarse bag of the same diameter, but about two feet deeper. I pour the thickened sirup into the bag; for some minutes filtration goes on very well, but as the liquor grows thick in consequence of its cooling, filtration slackens and at length stops; as soon as I perceive this, I turn the borders of the sack into the basket,

and upon them place a wooden trencher, which I gradually load with cast iron weights till the necessary pressure is produced; filtration is by this means completed in two or three hours.

The charcoal contained in the sack is leached with warm water, and afterwards submitted to the lever press to force from it all the sirup contained in it. The waters used for these leachings during one day, are the next day mixed in the clarifying boiler with the juices that are then prepared.

The conversion of juice into sirup should be done as speedy as possible; for when evaporation is slow the liquid becomes pasty, as part of the sugar is decomposed and passes to the state of molasses, and the difficulty of boiling is increased. It is necessary then that evaporation should be carried on with violent boiling, and for this reason the boilers made use of should be broad and shallow, so as to heat only layers of the liquor, and in order that ebullition may take place at once through the whole mass of the liquid; the furnaces likewise should be so built as to heat the boilers equally. The evaporation of 422 gallons should be completed in four hours.

The operation is known to be good and the juice to have been well prepared, when ebullition takes place without causing the liquor to swell and blister: when there appears on the surface only a brownish foam, the bubbles of which disappear immediately upon being pressed with a spoon, and when a dry sound is produced by striking upon the liquor.

If, on the contrary, there forms a whitish, gluey foam, which does not subside, the operation is bad; evaporation requires a long time and the boiling is difficult. In this case a little butter is, from time to time, thrown upon the surface to quiet the effervescence: the quantity of animal charcoal is increased, and the fire is checked. All these palliatives, however, do not correct the radical fault, and such appearances always pre-
sage bad results.

ON BOILING THE SIRUP.

The sirups prepared over night are the next day dried to extract the sugar from them.

The products of two operations upon 5000 beets are mixed together in a boiler, whence they are taken to form four successive dryings or boilings. One fourth part of these sirups is thrown into a round boiler, forty inches in diameter and twenty in depth; under this a fire is kindled; the liquor is made to boil, and the boiling continued till the operation is ended.

The process is judged to be going on well if the liquor exhibits the following symptoms:

1. When the sirup breaks short, and the bubbles upon returning into it produce a sensible sound.

2. When a dry sound, like that produced by striking a stick, is returned from the surface of the sirup, when it is struck with a skimmer.

3. When the bubbles of foam disappear immediately upon being pressed with a spoon. The boiling is always perfect when the interior surface of the boiler is found, after the operation is ended, to retain no trace of blackness.

The sirup is known to be bad by the following signs:

1. When a thick, whitish, gluey foam appears upon the surface of the liquor.

2. When the liquor swells and foams and does not subside.

3. When the escape of puffs of acid steam announces that the boiling substance is burnt.

The evils are palliated and the boiling terminated,

1. By removing the foam as fast as it forms.

2. By throwing into the substance small pieces of butter.

3. By stirring the liquor with a large spoon.

4. By mixing with it a little animal charcoal.

5. By moderating the heat.

To avoid a portion of these evils, I throw a flood of sirup into the boiler, and remove the whitish foam that arises; I stir the sirup strongly three or four times before boiling commences and skim it each time. The scum that removed is thrown into a bucket with that which is produced during all the time that the liquor is boiling; these skimmings are afterwards subjected to the lever press, and the remainder washed, to obtain from it all the juice contained in it. The sirup obtained by pressing upon one day is added to the liquor that is boiled the next, and the water of the leaching is thrown into the evaporating boiler.

When the sirup in the drying vessel shows itself to be bad, especially when it gives out puffs of sharp steam, which declare the substance to be burnt, it is necessary to arrest the process and to treat the sirup with an additional portion of animal charcoal. In this case the liquor is diluted with water till it falls to 18 or 20° of concentration, (=specific gravity of 1.143 to 1.161) and then the charcoal is added; after which ebullition is renewed till the sirup rises to 28°, (=1.242,) when it is filtered and dried. I have found this to be the only way in which I could restore a sirup which had been injured in the process.

I have myself made particular observations upon the thick, whitish unctuous and paste-like substance, which is almost always found upon the sirup, and which, when it is abundant, prevents the drying from being terminated. This substance renders the sirup ropy, adheres to the sides of the boiler, which are blackened by it, separates itself from the sirup, in proportion to its concentration, and prevents the object proposed from being attained.

I have noticed that the quantity of this substance was in proportion to the germination of the roots, and that it was increased by the incomplete purification of the sirup, and also by a slow evaporation. Animal charcoal produces an astonishing effect in lessening the quantity of it; sometimes if well employed, the formation of it is prevented, or that which is produced is made to disappear.

This substance, which during the first years of my establishment, I often collected in large quantities, is thickened and hardened by cold; it is insoluble in water or alcohol: it burns with a white and inodorous flame; and possesses all the characteristics of vegetable wax, from which it is in no wise different.

The drying is ended when the boiling sirup marks 44 or 45°, (=specific gravity of 1.440 1.454.) The time for removing the sirup from the boiler may be known by the following signs:

1. Plunge a skimmer into the boiling sirup, and upon withdrawing it pass the thumb of the right hand over its surface; mould the sirup which adheres to the thumb between that and the fore finger, till the temperature be the same as that of the skin; then separate the thumb and finger suddenly; if the boiling be not completed, no thread will be formed between the two; if there be a filament, the boiling is well advanced: and the process is completed as soon as the filament breaks short, and the upper part, having the semi-transparency of horn, curls itself into a spiral. This manner of trying the sirup is known by the name of *proving*.

2. The second mode of judging of the completion of the process, is by observing the time when the sirup ceases to moisten the sides of the boiler, and then blowing forcibly into a skimmer which has just been immersed in it; if bubbles escape through the holes of the skimmer which ascend into the air in the same manner as soap bubbles do, the liquor is considered to be sufficiently boiled; the fire is therefore immediately extinguished, and the sirup in a few minutes after conveyed to a great copper boiler, which is called the cooler.

The cooler is placed in an apartment of the manufactory near the boiler; its capacity should be such as to allow of its receiving the product of the four successive boilings. The cooling which the sirup experiences in this vessel, quickly produces crystallization; the crystals form first at the bottom, where they collect in a thick bed, having however no union of particles. Gradually the sides become covered with solid crystals and at length there is formed upon the surface a crust of sugar which thickens insensibly. At this time the contents of the cooler are taken out to fill the moulds in which the process of crystallization is to be completed.

The moulds used in this operation are known in refineries by the name of *grandes batardees*. They are large conical vessels of baked earth, with a small opening at the apex, and capable of containing about 100 pounds of the evaporated sirup. The different sizes are distinguished in the manufactories as *grandes et petites batardees*, according to their different capacities; they are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Moulds made of resinous wood have supplied the place of these in some manufactories; this change was proposed by M. Mathieu de Dombasle, and in those countries where wood is abundant, it is a good one in point of economy.

The moulds may be soaked in water and then drained, before the sirup is put into them; the opening at the point is stopped with old linen, and the vessels themselves supported against the walls to receive the liquor.

The contents of the cooler are first thoroughly stirred and mixed, and then thrown gradually into the moulds, a portion being put in each in turn, so as to fill them all equally: an interval of an inch is left between the surface of the sirup and the top of the mould.

Crystallization is hastened by carrying the moulds, as soon as they are full, into the coolest apartment of the manufactory.

The sirup arising from the employment of 10,000 pounds of beet roots, if the operations are well conducted, will fill nine *grandes batardees*, each *batarde* containing from 85 to 90 lbs. of evaporated sirup.

When the different boilings are made slowly, or experience any interruption, the moulds are partially filled from the cooler, without waiting for the last product; otherwise crystallization would be completed in the cooler, and all the contents of it would form a mass which could not be poured into the moulds to extract from it the molasses.

Cooling causes the formation of crystals upon the sides of the moulds and the surface of the liquor. As soon as this crust of crystals has acquired some degree of consistency, it must be broken with a wooden spatula, and the whole contents of the mould carefully stirred, so as to collect in the centre the crystals that have formed upon the sides. When this has been done the crystallization is allowed to go on undisturbed.

Three days are more than enough for the formation of all the crystals.

The operation may be known to be good,—

1. When the surface of the crystallized mass is dry, so that in passing the hand over it neither moisture nor adhesiveness is perceived.

2. When the crust settles and breaks in the centre; in this case the refiners say the sugar *makes a fountain*.

3. The yellow color of the crystal is generally a good indication, but in this case of beet sugar it is unimportant, because the color may have been blackened by the animal charcoal employed when the filtration of the clarified liquor has not been carefully executed; and this color is easily made to disappear by clarification and refinement.

The plugs that close the points of the moulds are then taken out, and the moulds are placed in earthen pots, that the molasses may flow from them. These pots should be large enough to contain five or six gallons of liquor.

The crystals will be deprived of the molasses which unites them in about eight days; the moulds are then carried into an apartment which by means of a stove, is kept constantly heated to 18 or 20° of Reaumer, (=72.5° and 77° Fahr.) and there placed in fresh pots.

The next operation is that of leaching the contents of the moulds, in order to obtain from them that portion of molasses which refused to flow out. For this purpose the surface of the loaves is carefully broken and scraped with a blade of a knife, so as to smooth it, and then there is thrown upon each one about half a pound of a white sirup, marking from 27 to 30° (=specific gravity of 1.231 to 1.261.) This sirup is only a portion of that which is prepared for boiling.

This sirup penetrates into the loaves, diluting and carrying off the molasses, which is three or four degrees more concentrated than itself. If the concentration of the sirup were less, it would dissolve the sugar; if more, it would render the

sugar adhesive. This operation is renewed two or three times at intervals of two days.

When the loaves have remained a month in the stove-room, they can be taken out of the moulds; they are then found to be dry and entirely deprived of molasses, and are piled up in the store-house, where they are kept to be refined.

[To be continued.]

[From the Northampton Courier.]

WHO WOULD NOT BE A SILK GROWER?

Taking for granted, that the Chinese Mulberry can, with proper care, be grown in our climate, and whereas the most appropriate soil for the Chinese Mulberry can be easily obtained, even waste land, or of little value, if high and dry, will do well, why cannot our unfortunate poor improve and better their condition, not only obtaining the necessities, but the conveniences of living for themselves and families? Let us suppose a case—which is no more than can be done—and let the trial be made before pronouncing the experiment only *moonshine*.

A poor man may hire an acre of poor, sandy, gravelly, hilly ground of little value for any other purpose, and suppose he pay a rent of six dollars for the acre, and commence operations with the purchase of 100 cuttings at six dollars the hundred—these cuttings being set out 8 to 18 inches apart, would the first year require but very little space, the residue might be used for any other purpose, and sufficient to pay for the culture of the cuttings. These cuttings the first year would furnish each half a pound of foliage, or fifty pounds of leaves, more than sufficient to feed 1500 worms. These 1500 worms being attentively fed, would furnish half a bushel of cocoons, a quantity sufficient to make a pound of silk the first year. It being admitted that the vegetables and other crops taken from the residue of the acre, would pay all expense of culture and feeding the worms, &c. and then the result of the first year's experiment would be as follows:

Rent of one acre of land,	\$6 00
Cost of 100 cuttings,	6 00
Cost of 2000 silk worm eggs,	50—12 50
1/2 bus. of cocoons, 5 lbs. 40 c.	\$2 00
100 trees from cuttings, 25 ct.	25 00—27 00

Deduct outlay, \$12 50, first year's profit, 14 50

Second year—Suppose all the cuttings to have lived, and formed good trees. These being set at the distance of 3 feet apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart, the trees headed down to two or three buds above the root, the roots there to remain permanently, the tops and branches to be used for cuttings, and the sprouts from the roots put down for layers. Here would be 100 roots, which would average each ten layer trees, making the increase from the roots 1000 trees—the tops and branches of which would make at least 1000 cuttings, making no account of the leaves which might be taken and used before or at the time of laying down.

The 1000 cuttings might furnish 500 pounds of leaves, sufficient to feed 1000 worms, and allowing 3000 worms to make a bushel of cocoons or 1 pound of silk, would yield 5 bushels of cocoons or 5 lbs. of reeled silk, worth at least 20 dollars, perhaps more. According to the above statement

the second year would produce the following result:

Rent of land,	\$6 00
15 days labor,	15 00
Collecting leaves and feeding of 15,000 worms	34 00
7 weeks board, at \$2,	14 00—69 00
On hand 100 standard roots, worth 25 c.	\$25 00
1000 layer trees produced, 25 c.	250 00
1000 trees from cuttings,	250 00
5 bushels of cocoons, \$4,	20 00—545 00
Deduct outlay, \$68, supposed gain the second year,	476 00

If the foregoing is a true and fair presentation of the case and sufficient has been allowed for labor, &c.; if by the same process, it is carried out another year, the result would be found more astonishing, but perhaps not more so than the fact, that all the Chinese Mulberry or *Morus Multicaulis* now in Europe and America, is the product of only two shrubs or trees brought from Manilla, some 14 or 15 years since, into France and thence to America within the last six or seven years, and the product of a few genuine seed imported into Northampton, Ms. from Canton in 1834. The luxuriant foliage of which, and its propensity to multiply its stalk and foliage, beyond any mulberry we have seen, and as we have seen, and as we think, on experiment, is by the silk worm preferred to any other leaf, must be highly approved of when its qualities shall be more generally known.

On entering upon the Third year, it appears, that at the close of the second year, there was a stock on hand, the product of 100 cuttings, which in two years had been multiplied so as to give 100 roots the first year and at the end of the second year in addition to the 100 roots, 1000 layer trees and 1000 trees from cuttings, all with roots—these 2100 roots at the end of the third year would probably yield 2100 equally good trees with roots—and the tops and branches of the 2000 trees from layers and cuttings of the second year, would probably furnish 2000 cuttings, the foliage of which, (besides making as many good trees) allowing half a pound to each, would be sufficient to feed 300,000 worms; and allowing 3000 worms for every bushel of cocoons, would produce 100 bushels of cocoons, sufficient to make 100 pounds of reeled silk. The 2100 roots set three feet apart each way would not require half an acre of land—and the 20,000 cuttings set in rows one foot and nine inches apart and from 8 to 18 inches apart in the row, would give ample room for the branches of the cuttings to have the benefit of air and sun, and require only about 1½ acres of land or 2 acres in the whole.

On hand at the close of the third year:	
2,100 roots of two years old at 25 c.	\$525 00
21,000 large trees, 25 c.	5,250 00
20,000 cuttings trees, 25 c.	5,000 00
100 bushels cocoons,	400 00

\$11,175 00

Deduct expenses as follows:
The 2,100 roots and 20,000

cuttings, say 2 acres of land at \$6,	\$12 00
Allowing 2 hands 120 days work to set and cultivate the above at \$1 per day,	240 00
Allowing two hands six weeks to feed 300,000 worms, equal to 84 days, at \$1 per day,	84 00
46 weeks board of hands at \$2,	92 00
Expenses of hurdles, build- ings fitted up for feeding worms permanently,	806 00
Allowing for the failure of 100 old roots,	25 00
Allowing for the failure of 1000 large trees,	250 00
Allowing for the possible failure in setting 20,000 cuttings, 33 1-3 per ct.	1,666 00
25 per cent. for over calcu- lation,	5,000 80—5,175 90

Leaving the cultivator the probable gain as a clear profit, in three years, of \$6,000. Provided however, should the above be considered as an extravagant result, we invite the examination of others, to point out the errors or miscalculation in the above result.

SILK CABINET.

THE CHINESE MULBERRY.—A correspondent of the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, (*Mr. Emilien de Wael*) whose letter is published in the *New England Farmer*, says that the cultivators of the *Morus Multicaulis* in Belgium, on the approach of winter, cut off the wood of the plant a few inches from the ground, and cover the trunks with dead leaves, to protect them from the severity of the weather. In *Manilla* and in some parts of *China* the plants are pruned in the same manner, in order to keep them in a shrubby state. The *Morus* is planted in fields as Indian corn is here.—*Belvidere A. pollo*.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

CHOLIC IN HORSES.

CHARLESTON, April 12, 1836.

Mr. Editor.—I herein send you a receipt for curing the cholic in horses. If you think it worthy a place in your journal, you will perhaps confer a service on some of your readers, by giving it publicity.

A few weeks ago, I was travelling into the country. Before I had progressed many miles, my horse showed evidently that he was laboring under cholic. He became quite loose in the bowels; swelled, and was in great agony. Fortunately, I met with a wagoner, whose kindness relieved my beast from his illness, and myself from, perhaps a long walk. His remedy consisted in tying upon the horse's bit, a piece of tobacco. This being done, he told me I could proceed upon my journey; assured me, that the horse would get well before I got one mile, and that he would not be troubled again, while the

tobacco remained on the bit. I did as he directed, and to my perfect astonishment, my horse became relieved as soon as he swallowed the saliva created from the tobacco.

I am yours, Mr. Editor, I. B. S.

We think our correspondent must be somewhat mistaken, as to the effects of the tobacco. We are of opinion, that the tobacco used upon the bit, is a preventive of the cholic, in its incipient state; but once the cholic has been violent upon the animal, we are confident, that a more active remedy must be used. In violent stages of cholic, we have seen tobacco tea given with excellent success.

We have heard of many receipts for this disease, with which horses are so frequently plagued; but we venture to assert, that none will be found more simple and sure, than the following:

Take of laudanum six or seven table spoonsful—of mustard the larger part of a bottle—mix these in a pint of whiskey or water, and give the mixture in a horn or bottle to the horse. We have seen this dose applied to horses which were so far gone with cholic, as to be perfectly cold and stiff. In one instance, when the horse could not swallow, the mixture was administered with an injection pipe, and the horse recovered in an hour afterwards.

When the severe pain has been alleviated, a dose of oil should be given. One pint will answer as a dose.—*Editor*.

The sheep in Pennsylvania amounted in 1810 to no more than 62,000, two thirds of which belonged to Washington County. In that county at present there are 700,000, all of approved breed, which yield 1,925,000 lbs. of wool per annum.

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository*, Light near Pratt street, Baltimore, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the culture of the *Mulberry*, the feeding of the *Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dyeing of the *Silk*. In fine, it is a perfect *Manual*, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them, and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this *Manual*, that largely upwards of \$500 may be netted from an acre in the *Culture*; and it is a singular fact connected with the *Mulberry* as adapted to the making of *Silk*, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

Liberal discounts made to the trade.

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels seed potato oats—a choice article—for sale by **JAMES MOORE**, Light, near Pratt st. Mb 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of continuation of Chaptal's essay on the Best Culture, &c.—Commendation to sow turnips—notice of the "Passion Flower"—of the retirement of *Mr. Calvert* and of his successor—of the *Poughkeepsie Cabinet*—gloomy prospect of the crops in *Cecil county*—four hours at *Clairmont*—cause of the gapes in chickens—brief notices of the crops—the law of division fences—transplanting in autumn—Chaptal's essay on the *Sugar Beet*, and the mode of making sugar therefrom—profits of the *Silk Culture*—cure for the cholic in horses—prices current—advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully collected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	7 50	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	90	91
" white,	"	85	87
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.		
North Carolina,	"		
Upland,	"	184	20
Louisiana 19—Alabama	"		21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	53
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 50	
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	9 00	9 50
Do. do. baler's,	"		
Do. do. Superfine,	"	7 75	8 00
Superfine, st. in good de'd	"	7 75	7 87
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 62
City Mills, extra,	"		8 00
Do.	"		7 87
Susquehanna,	"		8 00
Rye,	"	5 00	5 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.		19 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	4 25
GRAIN SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	4 50	4 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"		2 50 3
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 50
Herds, or seed top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.		20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 00	8 25
Slaughtered,	"		
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	
second,	"	14	
refuse,	"	12	
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"		
OATS,	"	35	37
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	1 12	
Lady,	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.		3 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.		
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	100	112
Susquehanna,	"		
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" " wappery, suitable	"		
" " for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 80	
Red,	"	1 25	1 75
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	35	39
" in hhd.,	"	36	37
" wagon price,	"	354	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	
" To Wheeling,	"	1 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 63	30 32
Full Merino,	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.,	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Polled,	"	38 40	26 28

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

au 23

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,	pound.	15	16
Shoulders,	"	12	
Middlings,	"	134	134
Assorted, country,	"	10	114
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,	"	20	25
CIDER,	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
CHOP RYE,	"		1 87
EGGS,	dozen.		12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	
No. 2,	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1, \$8.—No. 3	"		5 25
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	15	

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	PER	FROM	TO
U. S. Bank,	par		
Branch at Baltimore,	do		
Other Branches,	do		
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,	par		
Hagerstown,	do		
Frederick,	do		
Westminster,	do		
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do		
Do. payable at Easton,	do		
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.		
Cumberland,	1		
Millington,	do		
DISTRICT.			
Washington,	Banks, 1.		
Georgetown,	do		
Alexandria,	do		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,	do		
Chambersburg,	do		
Gettysburg,	do		
Pittsburg,	do		
York,	do		
Other Pennsylvania Bks.,	do		
Delaware (under \$5),	do		
Do. (over \$5),	do		
Michigan Banks,	do		
Canadian do.,	do		
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virginia,	do		
Bank of Virginia,	do		
Branch at Fredericksburg, do	do		
Petersburg,	do		
Norfolk,	do		
Winchester,	do		
Lynchburg,	do		
Danville,	do		
Bank of the Valley,	do		
Branch at Romney,	do		
Do. Charlestown,	do		
Do. Leesburg,	do		
Wheeling Banks,	do		
Ohio Banks, generally,	do		
New Jersey Banks gen.,	do		
New York City,	do		
New York State,	do		
Massachusetts,	do		
Connecticut,	do		
New Hampshire,	do		
Maine,	do		
Rhode Island,	do		
North Carolina,	do		
South Carolina,	do		
Georgia,	do		
New Orleans,	do		

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,	\$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	31
13 " " 43, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50

15 " " " 50, do do do 56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do 90

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gibson Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Norland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinnars, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herds Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior or variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality. "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

au 23 2t Light near Pratt st. wharf.

OXEN WANTED.

THE Editor of the Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore, Md. wishes to purchase 4 pair of Eastern Oxen. It is necessary that they should be good matchers, young, large sized, well broken, of docile disposition, and that the yoke in which they have been used to work should accompany each pair.

Farmers and others, to the eastward, possessing such animals will please make immediate application, stating the character, &c. of their respective oxen, price deliverable at Baltimore, and time when they can be delivered. Editors to the eastward with whom we exchange will confer a favor which will be reciprocated by giving this a few insertions.

au 23

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

au 23

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at \$1 50 per lb.

au 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JAS. MOORE respectfully informs the public that he has associated **Mr. Richard F. Maynard** with him in the business formerly conducted under the firm of **Sinclair & Moore**, and subsequently, by himself.

The business of the new firm will be conducted under the name of **MOORE & MAYNARD**, and they flatter themselves that the long experience of the first named, combined with the practical knowledge of the last, will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those who may be pleased to extend towards them their confidence and patronage. To such they would tender, in advance, the assurance that no exertion will be left unessayed by them, to fill every order with which they may be honored, with promptitude and fidelity.

They have now on hand, and intend constantly to keep a complete assortment of every kind of **Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, Field Seeds**, and indeed every thing tending to increase the working facilities of the farmer and planter, and to lose no opportunity of adding such inventions to their already extended list, as, in their opinion, will be promotive of the interests and convenience of the Agricultural community.

The business of the new firm will be conducted at the old stand in **Light, near Pratt-street**, and will be distinguished as heretofore, as

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY. Among the articles in their line of business, of their own manufacture, which they have now for sale, are the following, viz:

PLOUGHS.

The Self-Sharpening Plough possesses the advantage of having a moveable steel point, from fifteen to twenty four inches long, which can be reversed as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from twelve to eighteen inches of a solid wrought bar; by thus changing the point, the share continues to perform its work well until worn off nearly up to the mould board; whereas, without this moveable point, shares are generally rendered useless when only half worn.

This valuable principle may be applied to any shape of mould board.

SELF-SHARPENING.

No. 00. The smallest size is a 7 inch seed and cultivating plough price \$5 25

No. 0. A one-horse cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, nearly the same length as the smaller one, but has a better mould board, and better adapted to sandy lands. The shares and heels of these two sizes suit each other, 5 75

No. 1. A light two-horse plough, 6 50

" 2. A two-horse plough, 9 inches wide, 7 00

" 3. A two-horse flushing plough 8 00

" 4. A heavy three-horse plough with sword colter, 12 00

WOOD'S PATENT.

No. 21. A seed and cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, with cast share 5 00

Corn. A one-horse plough, with wrought iron standard and cast share 5 50

No. 1. A. Is a light two-horse plough, 9 inches wide 6 50

No. 14. A two-horse plough, with sword colter and cast share, a superior flushing plough 6 50

The above ploughs of Wood's Patent are entitled to two extra shares each, at the above prices.

SINCLAIR & MOORE'S IMPROVED.

6 inch. A superior seed plough, with cast share 4 50

7 " A one-horse do do 5 25

8 inch. A light two horse plough, with cast share 5 75

9 " A two-horse do do 7 00

10 " do wrought share 9 50

10 " A heavy two, or light three-horse plough, with sword colter and cast share 9 50

10 " A three-horse plough with wrought share 11 00

10 " A three-horse plough with sword colter, a superior flushing plough, made both right and left handed 19 50

12 " A heavy three-horse plough, with sword colter 15 00

M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

No. 7 inch. One-horse wrought shared plough 5 50

" 8 " Light two-horse ditto ditto 7 00

" 9 " Two-horse plough with sword colter 9 50

" 10 " Three-horse plough, with colter 12 30

" 12 " Heavy three-horse plough, with colter 15 00

BAR SHARE.

No. 1. Is a 7 inch plough, with wrought share and lock colter 6 75

" " Is a 7 inch plough, without colter 5 50

" 11 A one-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 7 00

" 2 A light two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 8 50

" 3. A two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 10 00

" 34 A heavy two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 10 50

" 4 A three-horse plough, with wrought share and colter, a superior flushing plough 12 00

" 5 A heavy three-horse flushing plough, with wrought share and colter, 15 00

HILL SIDE.

A plough suited to two horses, with cast share, changes with ease, so as to throw the furrow to the right or left 11 00

Ditto with wrought share 13 00

SHOVEL-PLOUGH.

Wrought shares 4 50

Double-shovel 6 50

CARY-PLOUGH.

No. 1. A one-horse plough, having nearly the form of mould board as the well known Cary or Dagen plough, but has a cast iron mould board and wrought share. The mould board is bold, opens a wide furrow, does clean work, and is very strong and simple in its construction 5 50

No. 2. A light two-horse plough of the same construction 6 50

BUFFALO-PLOUGH.

No. 1. H. A one-horse plough, with cast share 5 50

No. 14 H. A two-horse plough, with cast share 8 00

" 2. H. Heavy two-horse ditto 9 50

The form of the mould board of these improved ploughs, is somewhat on the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, but varied so as to equalize the pressure on the mould board, as observation in the practical use has dictated.

DOUBLE MOULD BOARD.

Two sizes; a very useful plough for cultivating potatoes, &c. and for ploughing up potatoes at the time of gathering the crop. Price \$7 00 to 10 00

EXTRA CASTINGS FOR PLOUGHS.

FOR SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

No. 00 0 1 2 3 4

Shares 25 25 25 25 31 37

Heels 12 12 12 12 12 12

Landslides 75 75 75 75 75 100

Md. bds. 1 00 1 00 1 25 1 75 1 75 2 75

FOR SINCLAIR & MOORE'S PATTERNS.

No. 6, or 6 in 7 in. 8 in. 9 in

Shares 25 25 31 37

Heels 12 12 12 12

Md. bds. 1 00 1 50 2 25 2 75

WOOD'S NEW YORK PLOUGHS.

No. 21 Corn No. 1 a No. 1 1 2

Shares 25 25 37 37

Landslides 37 1 2 37 1 2 75 75

Md. bds. 1 50 1 37 1 2 1 75 2 25

Also, castings of all kinds made to order, at moderate prices.

CULTIVATORS.

Those with five wrought tines, of the most approved shape 5 75

Five tines of more simple form 5 00

Cast tined If made to expand, 50 cents additional. from 3 50 to 4 50

WHEAT FANS.

Improved 26 00 to 30 00

Common Fans 20 00

Box Fans, small size 16 00

STRAW CUTTERS.

20 inch. Cylindrical straw cutters, suited to horse or water power capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour 75 00

Extra knives per set 16 00

14 inch. Box same construction, suited to manual power 45 00

Extra knives per set 5 00

11 inch. Box 30 00

Extra knives per set. 4 00

These machines are self-feeders, the knives are of spiral form, and act on the bed-steel in such a manner as to cut with great ease without a very keen edge: many thousand bushels have been cut with them without sharpening the knives.

Common Dutch Straw Cutter with treadle 7 25

Ditto without treadle 5 00

CORN SHELLERS.

Of the various kinds offered to the public, the one generally preferred is that with a vertical iron wheel with spring holders, which adapt themselves to any sized ears. There is no machine more certain to answer the intended purpose; they are very durable and easily kept in order, and will shell from 15 to 20 bushels per hour by hand, and are now sold at \$20.00 with a discount of five per cent. if cash be paid.

HARVEST TOOLS.

Grain cradles with warranted scythes 4 00

Grain and grass scythes, and scythe stones.

Grassscythes and sheaths ready hung 2 25

Rambling scythes do do

Hay and manure forks, rakes, sickles and composition scythes rifles, &c. &c.

GARDEN AND FIELD TOOLS, &c.

Hedge shears Turnip hoes

Pruning do Elwell's hoes

Ditto knives Mattocks

Ditto saws Picks

Ditto chisels Socket shovels

Hill hooks Trace chains

Transplanting trowels Hoes

Spades Tussocking Hoes

Garden Reels Hay knives

Ditto lines Straw knives

Iron rakes Dock raisers

Scuffle hoes Ox yokes and bows.

Wove Wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c.

Thompson's superior Axes, drawing knives, hatchets, and other tools.

Cotton Gins made to order.

FIELD SEEDS.

They have in store the following seeds, viz: Timothy, Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Herd's Grass, Tall Maiden Oats, seed Buckwheat, seed Wheat of various sorts, do. Rye, Millet, Oats of the several kinds, &c.

They will particularly call the attention of farmers to a crop of 300 bushels of orchard grass seed which they will have in store and on sale on the 1st September, which is represented of peculiarly by fine quality, being cured with great care.

Horse Scoops, for removing dirt, a most effective invention.

CORN CRUSHERS. This implement may be worked by either hand or horse power, and is considered as invaluable acquisition to those who have large stocks, as the cob and grain of the corn are rendered almost equally available as feed.

DOUBLE CORN SHELLERS. It is not saying too much of these simple though powerful implements, when it is affirmed, that they are the most useful among the labor saving inventions, one of them being competent to shell more corn in a day by hand-power than 20 men.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, IMPROVED. The universal approbation conceded to the large sized Cylindrical Straw Cutters, having induced them to prepare the small sized ones upon the same convenient principle, they are happy in being able to announce a supply of these very desirable and justly popular articles.

JAMES MOORE will carry on the Foundry individually, and he avails himself of the occasion to say, that from his own experience, the skill of his foreman, and his disposition to please, together with the superiority of his workmen, the public have every guarantee that the work will be faithfully executed. Castings of all kinds, and of the best quality, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice, deliverable at the store or any other part of the city, or on board vessels.

DURHAM & DEVON CATTLE.

Prime animals of the above breeds always for sale by the editor of this paper.

aug. 23